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determine our spatial sensibility in the sense of touch. It follows, then, that if the two points in Weber's circles are not touched simultaneously, they are not located the same as if they were. If, also, any point B is located at A, the point A will not be located at B.
A. E. SEGSWORTH.

IV.—MORBID PSYCHOLOGY.

Die Mehrheit geistiges Personlichkeiten in einen Individuum. Eine psychologische Studie. Von DR. S. LANDMANN. Stuttgart, 1894, pp. 186.

The author is a practicing physician, who for forty years has sought to gain a conception of the nature of mental activities, and here gives us his conclusions, which are as interesting as they are new and carefully matured. Binet's theory of *simultaneous* activity of different spheres of consciousness is radically wrong. All facts on which this theory rests may be explained by supposing that the cortical ganglia of the brain can act unconsciously and reflexly when dissociated, as they may be by many causes, from the cells of the cortex which mediate consciousness. After discussing quite a mass of casuistical material concerning catalepsy, somnambulism, suggested acts and hallucinations, amnesia and distraction, anæsthesia, hysteria, etc., the author reaches the following general conclusions: Lethargy and complete hypnosis are to be explained as transient loss of function by all the brain organs. Cataleptic attitudes are the isolated activity of sub-cortical motor centres. Unconscious imitations of movement by cataleptics and hysterical patients with anæsthesia are due to the isolated activity of the sub-cortical visual centre. The unconscious verbal imitations of catalepsy is due to the isolated activity of sub-cortical centres of hearing. Unconscious mimicry by cataleptic and hysterical patients, and the active innervation feelings of anæsthetic hysteria, are due to isolated activity of the sub-cortical centres of feeling. The acts of catalepsy, the suggestions of hypnotism and hysteria, and suggestions of general hallucination tending toward a change of personality, are due to the activity of a larger or smaller group of cells in the cortex, *i. e.*, to the isolated consciousness of a larger or smaller series of connected concepts. Systematic æsthesia and the "rapport" of hypnosis are due to the activity of cortical cells sensitive to an isolated concept feeling, *i. e.*, an isolated self-consciousness. Hysterical anæsthesia and suggested anæsthesia, lameness, amnesia, etc., are due to the shunting out of isolated cortical cells. Post-hypnotic suggestion and apparent multiplicity of psychic existences are due to the activity of isolated cortical cells, together with the simultaneous normal activity of other brain organs. Systematic anæsthesia, negative hallucinations, and the natural anæsthesia of hysteria, are correlated with the inactivity of the cortical cells responding to the action of the concept, along with simultaneous normal activity, *i. e.*, partial self-consciousness. The automatic activities of self-conscious subjects are due to the isolated activity of sub-cortical ganglia, along with the normal activity of other cortical cells. Finally, somnambulism is due to changing activity of various larger or smaller parts of the brain, with complete inactivity of the other parts.

To complete personality, the sub-cortical centres and all the cortex must act together. The individual who can be conscious of all concepts arising within or without, and of all feelings of activity, is a complete psychic personality. More or less

incomplete egos are those who can bring to consciousness only a part of the concepts of feeling, sense and motion. Dessoir's upper and lower consciousness is rejected. Consciousness is always one and one only, however frequently it may change. Janet's distinction between psychic and psychologic is developed so as to suggest that the subject stands over against its own sensation to which it may open or close its eyes.

La Foule Criminelle. Par PAUL VIGNY. Paris, 1892, pp. 185.

This little volume is translated from the Italian, and is called an essay in the larger field of collective psychology. Society might be regarded as a single person who had always existed, and instead of calling the individual a microcosm, M. Vigny urges that the world is a "macanthrope." Social individuality is for him, as for Tarde, the solar microscope of psychology. The old dictum, *Senatores boni viri, senatus autem mala bestia*, illustrates how much worse mobs can be than the persons composing it. Legal responsibility for collective crime is a hard problem, never solved by the classic school of penology. Suggestion, imitation, moral contagion have much, but not final, explanatory power. Mobs are media in which the microbe of evil develops further and easier than the microbe of good. The influence of numbers increases the intensity of emotions to a degree described as psychologic fermentation. Often the plebi reclamanti have the moral inebriation of a despot. The males of the French Revolution were largely made up of degenerates, vagabonds, criminals and fools. Lynch-law and the despotism of majorities, the opposers of the latter, the individualists and aristocrats, the relation between, and frequency of, sudden and premeditated crime, the sensibility of criminals, and hypnotic influence and crime, are discussed from the standpoint of the Morel school and Lombroso.

Le Crime et la Peine. Par LOUIS PROAL. Paris, 1894, pp. 548.

This heavy work was crowned by the academy of moral and political sciences, or rather the memoir out of which it grew was, and there is more to follow, and is printed in Felix Alcan's valuable library of contemporary philosophy. It evidently grew out of the strife between the theory of the Lombroso school that crime is a disease and the old view of strict personal responsibility, which was so bitter two years ago in France. Statistical study of crime in relation to heredity and atavism, insanity, degeneration, sex, ignorance, misery, imitation, passion, politics and free will make up the 300 pages of the first part. The second is devoted to the origin of penal justice,—responsibility and determinism. Crime is not an organic fatality, but it is progressive decay. The penal code must cling to free will against the determinists because it is useful, necessary and true. Even necessitarians, when it comes to practice, have to make of liberty an "*idée force*."

Die psycho-pathischen Minderwertigkeiten. Von DR. J. L. A. HOCH. Ravensburg, 1891-93, pp. 427.

Reduced ability and responsibility may be innate, permanent, acquired, transient or mixed, to use the adjectives most often recurring (in this amplification in three installments of the suggestive chapter upon the same subject from the author's *Leitfaden der Psychiatrie*, 1888). The work is carefully wrought out with much casuistic material from the author's wide practice, and constitutes a valuable addition to the now so rapidly growing material on border-line phenomena.